

EXECUTIVE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

The Executive Relief Committee for the relief of the poor will meet on Thursday afternoon, the 13th inst., at 3 o'clock, in the City Council Chamber.

By order of the Chairman,
J. D. D. JOHN W. CLARKE, Secy.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE POOR.

The distributors for the poor in the several wards of the city are requested to call at my store, under Mozart Hall, corner of Fourth and Jefferson, and receive blank orders to be used in their distributions of relief.

JOHN W. CLARKE,
Secretary Association for Relief of Poor.

THREE SOLDIERS POISONED—Two of them Dead—Three Women Accused and Arrested.
We learned at a late hour last night of a horrible affair which occurred yesterday afternoon at the house of Mrs. Long, on the corner of Seventh and Water streets. Our informant states that some soldiers were drinking at the above-named place during the day, and in the evening three of them were taken sick suddenly, and two of the men died shortly after, with all the symptoms of poison. The third is lying in a very critical condition, and it is believed will die from the effects of the poison, which must have been administered in the liquor. The military authorities arrested Mrs. Long and two other women stopping in the house, one of whom is blind, and confined them in Barracks N. 1. We give the particulars of this affair as they were related to us, without vouching for them.

ITEMS.—We are pleased to learn that Mrs. Letty, the old lady who was burned a few nights ago by her clothes taking fire from the grate, died from the effects of her injuries on Monday night.
Our worthy and popular Provost Marshal, Major D. C. Fitch, was made the recipient of a handsome gold-headed cane yesterday from his friends, as a slight tribute of their esteem for him as an officer and gentleman. The cane has the names of the donors.

Captain W. H. Miller, representative from Ohio county in the Kentucky Legislature, received a despatch on Monday, stating that his hotel, in Hartford, together with nearly all the apartments, and several buildings adjoining, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Capt. Miller's loss will amount to about \$10,000.

Four soldiers of the Invalid Corps were arrested yesterday for having broken the windows in the house of Mr. Thomas Hunt, on Saturday night, because he would not sell them liquor.

Mr. McClellan, a young gentleman from Illinois, who stopped in our city over Sunday night, on his way to Nashville, was robbed of \$130 by some professional thief, who extracted the money by cutting the side pocket of his coat.

Two hundred rebel prisoners, under a strong guard, left for Johnson's Island last evening. They presented the same pitiable picture as those who have previously passed through our city. The roads are all open, and they will not be detained in reaching their destination.

We have a great many complaints against the intolerable impositions of hack-drivers in carrying strangers through the city. Several individual cases have been reported to us of late, in which the guilty drivers have exacted the most exorbitant prices. All parties who are imposed upon by them should not fail to take down the number of the hack, and lodge complaint with the Mayor. We have an ordinance fixing the prices, and the drivers are unwaranted in deviating from it.

Mr. McLeary, trunk manufacturer, on the corner of Fourth and Main streets, fell on the pavement, last Monday night, and broke his leg near the ankle. Several other accidents have occurred since the snow fell, but none of them are of a serious character, so far as we are able to learn.

The bodies of Colonel Cluke and Captain Williams, two of Morgan's men, arrived at Cincinnati, on the 8th instant, to be forwarded to Paris, and the latter to Lexington.

The 49th Indiana regiment, now at Deckrow's Point, Texas, has reorganized.

The boys were in good health on the 12th of December, and in the best of spirits.

Mr. Welsh, who was arrested in this city on Sunday for robbing a man named Bowling Green of over \$300, had a hearing before Judge Johnson on Monday. He will be forwarded to-day to the point where the crime was committed.

The river is still closed to navigation at this place, and freight and passengers to and from Jeffersonville go and come by way of New Albany, at which port the ferryboat continues to make regular trips.

Fifteen rebel prisoners took the oath yesterday, and were sent beyond the icy limits of the Ohio to practise reform during the war. This is one of the penalties which the rebels have never attempted.

James Larue, a citizen of St. Louis, Kentucky, died in the guard-house of Barracks No. 1 on Monday night under very suspicious circumstances. He had been freely drinking during the day at some of the low doggeries of the city, and was brought to the barracks drunk. It is suspected that his liquor was drugged. The case will be investigated.

Jones P. Tracy, charged with the murder of his wife, was indicted by the Grand Jury yesterday, as was also Jacob Medard, charged with the murder of his father.

No Eastern mail last evening.

ITEMS.—The Stereoscopic Exhibition at Masonic Temple last night more than met the anticipations of those who were present. We waited, and took pleasure in commanding it as one of the greatest works of art ever exhibited in this city. The like-life representations of the Father of his Country and General Scott are truly grand. The scenes throughout are beautiful beyond description, and the readers will agree with us if they attend. It really merits a liberal patronage, as the exhibition is no less instructive than entertaining.

Milie Zee continues to delight our theatre-goers with her rare impersonations at the Louisville Theatre. The great drama of "The Flying Dutchman" will be presented to-night, and the piece will be rendered in excellent style.

The great young tragedian Edwina Adams is attracting crowds of admiring spectators to Wood's Theatre every night to witness her unexcelled personations in tragedy.

BARBERS' IRMS.— Two hundred and fifty soldiers were sent of yesterday. Seven de-

scers were sent to Nashville and five to Cairo, in iron.

Twenty contrabands and Northern deserters were received from St. Louis; twenty-three deserters and twenty-seven stragglers from Cincinnati. Twenty-nine recruits were received from Michigan, and fifty deserters from Wisconsin. Forty-two invalid soldiers arrived from different points. A great many mechanics and engineers in the Government employ pass through for the front almost daily.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A warrant was placed in the hands of our police yesterday by John McIntosh for the arrest of Wm. Little, alias Wm. Latel, who robbed him of \$100 in gold and silver and \$2,500 in treasury notes on the night of the 23rd of December. Officer Bligh, with his usual shrewdness, traced the robber, and succeeded in arresting him in the afternoon. He was confined in the city jail, and will undergo an examination this morning before Judge Johnson.

Gen. Grant and staff arrived in the city before last from Frankfort, and left for Nashville yesterday morning. We learn that he was on his way from the former to the latter, traveling the entire distance on horseback. From what we understand, Gen. Grant is on a tour of observation, and took this round-about trip to acquaint himself with the condition of things in this department. We are not informed as to the result of his observations.

[Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]
LETTER FROM FRANKFORT.
Frankfort, January 12, 1864.

A day has been fixed for the election of a State Librarian, and I need not but express the hope that the present incumbents, Mr. George A. Robinson, will be re-elected. I do not know that he will have any opposition, but he has shown himself so urban and accurate, and taken such an interest in his position that I am impelled to speak a good word for him. When he went into the Library, it was a perfect chaos; the books were covered with dust and cobwebs, worm-eaten, and misnamed. He has brought order and system out of this confusion; the books now are in excellent condition, neatly labelled, and arranged under proper heads on appropriate shelves, so that it requires but a moment for Mr. Robinson to find any volume which may be required, and you can open and read without having an immediate necessity for water, soap, and towel. It would be a serious misfortune to the State should it lose the services of such an excellent officer either by death, resignation, or suspension.

A political demoralization has unfortunately brought with it great departures from the correctness which formerly distinguished persons who held offices of financial trust, it has been found necessary to provide stronger guards and more stringent penalties to prevent the repetition of such breaches of faith as have shocked the moral sense of the community. Mr. Dulin, therefore, from the House Committee on Revised Statutes, has reported a bill which provides that if any person, by false vouchers, claims, or acts, shall knowingly obtain from the funds of the State or a county, district or municipality, any money or valuables which may be the subject of larceny, or shall procure the certification of any false voucher with intent to obtain money and valuables upon it, the offender, his abiders and abettors, shall be subjected to a fine of one thousand dollars and confinement in jail not exceeding twelve months when the amount so obtained or attempted to be obtained does not exceed \$500, and in the penitentiary not exceeding ten years if such amount shall exceed that sum, at the discretion of the court. It has often appeared proper to me that some such general law should be passed, for we have now an awful penal enactment which applies solely to the State Treasurer, while other officers, who are under no bonds but those of personal honor, can be entrusted with any sum, and should they "fall from grace," the Commonwealth has no redress. It is therefore imperative that the bill of Mr. Dulin should be passed, unless some more stringent proposition is brought forward.

In the Senate this morning the bill authorizing the Governor to raise four thousand troops for State defence exclusively, came up as the special order. Senator Robinson moved its present postponement that the Military Committees of the two Houses might have a joint session and deliberate upon its provisions. Senator Bristol had no personal objection to the postponement, but the urgency of the case and the difficulties which in any event would be incurred, plead strongly for prompt action. Senator Robinson replied that he made his motion with a sincere desire to expedite the passage of the bill. If the Senate should pass it and send it to the House, it might come back with a volume of amendments, which would require further conference, and consequently cause delay, which would not occur if it were carefully matured previously by the committees of both Houses. Senators Bush and Reed were in favor of the postponement in order to deliberate upon the ways and means to equip the contemplated force, and Senator Bristol, with a sincere appreciation of the motives of those who were delayed, consented to withdraw the bill, and it was made the special order for Friday.

Although the demand for goods through the Holidays has been very large, Messrs. Green and Green, corner Main & Fourth streets, have still, and will keep till the close of the season, a perfect stock of ladies' and children's furs. They have several sets of the rarest excellence, both in mink and seals.

Mr. Little Henry wishes the special attendance of his customers at his boot and shoe sale this morning (Wednesday), at 10 o'clock. He has some choice goods for them this morning.

[From the New York Herald.]
PURCHASE PLANS TO MANUFACTURE
AND EXPORT THE DENTAL PLATE.
The dental plate, which is to be manufactured with half a century as the most deadly weapon in the world, will be the chief article of manufacture, both in America and Europe, the English, French, and German dentists, who have a full stock of Mr. Hay's castings of the G.I.H. We are willing to do our part.

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LOUISVILLE JOURNAL

THE REPORT OF GEN. McCLELLAN.
The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial has received his full report. Gen. McClellan's recent order to be printed by Congress, and furnished that paper with an interesting summary of some portions of it. This digest it will be seen, is very brief in its scope, and the report embraces nearly eight hundred manuscript pages. The writer states that the document "is full of points on which controversy might be made, and at what time shall be ripe, no date will be made."

The report is dated New York, August 1, 1863. It begins with an account of the movement of the W. Va. Virginia, which we learn were not in connection with any general co-operative plan of action; and then goes on to recite the arrival of Gen. U. S. Grant and the Army of the Potowmac; the grand plan laid out for the general campaign of 1861-62; the final invasion of Virginia in 1862; the partial success and sweeping battles of Bull Run, and the short but glorious Maryland campaign of September, 1862.

On the 1st November General McClellan was appointed to the chief command of all the forces of the Union, and gave up his active operations. The theater of war had now extended about the whole circumference of the country, and it became necessary, as well as practicable, to have a single, sweeping combination of military operations.

An organization of New England troops for occupying the coast line of the South was also formed, and was soon joined by General McClellan, in September, 1863, to shape in January, 1864, as an expedition under General Burnside, designed to facilitate the movement of the main army against Virginia, and the capture of the coast line of North Carolina. General Burnside being ordered, when he should have seized Newbern, to occupy and destroy the Western and Northern railroads, and to push on to Raleigh, and should circumstances favor, to push as far as Raleigh, Wilmington being, however, his ultimate objective point. "Caution about pronouncing the result of our operations," said the general, "as little as possible about politics or the negro," and to state merely "that the true issue for which we are fighting is the preservation of the Union, and upholdin g the cause of the General Government."

At the same time letters were sent to Gen. Halleck, appointed to the command of the Department of Missouri; to Gen. Grant in command of the Department of the Ohio; Gen. Sherman, commanding in South Carolina and Georgia; and to Gen. Butler, commanding the Department of the Gulf.

Gen. Halleck was charged with the duty of resuming military operations. In his report to the President, he said: "I do not seek that place for myself. I am willing to serve you in such a position as you may assign to me, but I do so faithfully as to evince undivided service."

"I may be on the brink of eternity, and I have no fear of meeting it sincerely than you and from love for my country."

Early in August the army was ordered to leave Harrison's Landing, on James River, contrary to the opinion of General McClellan, and the road selected was that of the Peninsula.

On the 10th of September Antietam was fought, General Halleck the remarkable letter, under date of "Berkley," (Va.) Aug. 4th, which was republished in yesterday's intelligence.

The condition of affairs at Washington during the campaign is graphically described.

September 3. The President directed General Burnside to command the Army of the Potowmac, and find the enemy. On the 11th of September Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been taken, and the rebels retreated.

On the 13th of September the vast importance of the military occupation of Eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In Kentucky it was advised "the conduct of our political affairs is perfectly safe in my hands, and that of the military operations, in those of Gen. McClellan." He was further com manded to "widening the breach existing between the rebels and the rebels" by "causing a general and rapid advance, and to urge to him in mind that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by relentlessly pursuing the rebels, and not by a policy in accordance with their feelings and opinion of the President."

Gen. McClellan requested Gen. Buell to assure the "people of Kentucky that the domestic rebellion is at an end, and nothing but the dictates of military necessity" to cause him to "depart from the spirit of his instructions."

The advance into Virginia after Antietam is described, and the cause of the change by which that advance was delayed. On the night of November 7th Gen. McClellan was relieved, and the command transferred to General Burnside.

Gen. McClellan thus describes his own report:

"This report is in fact the history of the Army of the Potowmac. During the period occupied by the Army of the Potowmac, Gen. Pope's armies and the enemy. On the 11th of September Antietam was fought, South Mountain and Crampton's Gap having been taken, and the rebels retreated.

On the 13th of September, it was voted in accordance with the feelings and opinion of the President," said Gen. McClellan.

Gen. Buell was further commanded to avoid "widening the breach existing between the rebels and the rebels" by "causing a general and rapid advance, and to urge to him in mind that we shall most readily suppress this rebellion and restore the authority of the Government by relentlessly pursuing the rebels, and not by a policy in accordance with their feelings and opinion of the President."

Gen. McClellan was actively maturing his command. Gen. Burnside, however, as far as the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible, after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the west," with the greatest advantage to be gained, but the dictates of military necessity" to hold it, and the advance of the Mississippi."

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Gen. McClellan reached the Peninsula in early April. He gives his reason for not assaulting the works at Yorktown, to defend the battle of Williamsburg, and the advance to Richmond, and relates the events which preceded the advance to Manassas. March 3, 1862, we find that this advance was intended by him merely to occupy the troops during the preparations for the Peninsula, and the advance to the capital.

Passing over Gen. McClellan's full and elaborate report, the reader will find the plans of Gen. McClellan of which plan the movement of the Army of the Potowmac was his own orders was the central feature. It was conceived by him to be a bold and skillful movement for a complete and sudden triumph to our arms and the permanent restoration of the power of the Government in Virginia and the Carolinas, as the lines of communication between Eastern Virginia and the Mississippi."

The instructions thus issued to the General were to "make the Peninsula the great artery of our communications with the South, and to the obstacles to be encountered in reducing New Orleans, and was ordered, as soon as possible, after the fall of that city, to "seize all the approaches leading to it from the west," with the greatest advantage to be gained, but the dictates of military necessity" to hold it, and the advance of the Mississippi."

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